

INDIA NOW PROVING TOWER OF STRENGTH

In the European War and Not a
Source of Weakness as
First Thought.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, April 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"India, instead of proving a source of weakness to the empire, as Germany fondly believed it would, has been a tower of strength," said Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India, in discussing with the American correspondent the present state of the American empire. The secretary continued:

"Instead of showing, under the encouragement of a great European war, any desire to revolt, the people of India have never been more loyal to the British empire than today. In this connection, I would like to say that India has its own special color in the form of a personal devotion to the king-emperor, which I do not think it possible to exaggerate."

"The personal aspect of loyalty appeals to them perhaps more strongly than the western mind can conceive. There were striking manifestations of this on the king's visit to the front. Nothing could exceed the profound satisfaction expressed by the Indian officers and soldiers in having actually come face to face with their ruler. I have seen this myself when I have had the honor of accompany-

ing the king in visits to Indian hospitals. When asked what impressed them most, the reply was always the same. 'We have seen the king-emperor.' All the sufferings and trials they had undergone were as nothing. Nothing else counts. This devotion to the ruler is actually a part of their religion."

"Whatever agitation there may be in India for a greater share in the government, there is certainly no lack of appreciation of the advantage of the British system of colonial government over the German. As to the military assistance given by the Indian, I need only mention two facts as their efforts on all fronts are so well known. The first is the number of military honors won by Indians. Before this war the highest military honor, the Victoria Cross, was not open to the Indian army, but since this rule was abrogated five Victoria Crosses and twenty-five military crosses have been won by Indian soldiers. The second is just one instance of their gallantry in action. In Gallipoli the Fourteenth Sikhs went into action with fifteen British officers, fourteen Indian officers and 514 rank and file. The next day there were three British officers, three Indian officers and 134 rank and file. I do not think you could ask more of any army than it should face and make sacrifices of this kind."

TAMMANY MAN NOT TO ACCEPT

Position of Postmaster of New
York City Offered Him by
the President.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Robert F. Wagner was nominated by President Wilson today for postmaster of New York City. Dixon C. Williams was nominated as postmaster of Chicago.

Mr. Wagner is a Democratic state senator and is known as one of the Tammany leaders of the state. Joseph Johnson, former fire commissioner, had been decided upon for the place but was opposed. The president and Postmaster General Burleson have had the appointment under consideration for several months.

WAGNER IS UNABLE TO ACCEPT POSITION

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NEW YORK, April 22.—Robert F. Wagner when informed today that he had been nominated by President Wilson for the place of postmaster of New York City announced that he would be unable to accept the position.

LILLY MEN THROW AWAY HIS BUTTONS

Saturday a Great Day for Robinson
and Hite in Mc-
Dowell County.

WELCH, April 22.—Today was a great day for Robinson and Hite in McDowell county although the occasion was only the holding of district conventions to select delegates to the Wheeling state convention. The convention held in Welch for Bown's Creek district was one great ovation for Governor Hatfield and Judge Robinson from start to finish. Governor Hatfield was here to meet "the boys" and a solid contingent of about 600 Robinson men came down on the train from Keyser, Eckman, Landgraaf, Kimball and Olmsted. On the Elkhorn, the section from which the governor sprang into fame, about 800 voters were present.

No such ovation created any but a conquering hero. Besides those mentioned others from Welch and other points were here. The meeting was so overwhelmingly for Robinson that Lilly men were gaped and laughed to ridicule. When a Lilly button appeared a great laugh and shout of ridicule went up, heard from block to block, almost to Welch.

At 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by W. Burbridge Payne, chairman, leader of the Robinson-Hite forces of the county, and B. B. Downs, another avowed Robinson man, was made presiding officer. In accordance with a tentative agreement for the sake of harmony, a delegation was selected composed of members of each faction equally. This was a magnanimous gift by the overwhelming Robinson majority simply to show their fairness and liberality. Many of the Robinson men were inclined to adopt resolutions endorsing Robinson and Hite and the administration but this would have been a mere form of words for more than ninety per cent of all present were enthusiastic Robinson and Hite men.

Despite a motion to adjourn made by a Lillyite the house loudly demanded a speech from the governor and he responded in one of the greatest addresses of his life. He reviewed the achievements of the party; the events leading up to the present fight and the causes. He mentioned no names but most emphatically upheld his record and that of his administration and challenged the opposition at various times to either show wherein his associations were not facts or give any reason why his administration should be criticized. There were hundreds of Robinson buttons displayed and a count showed less than thirty Lilly buttons in the house. Before the governor was done he was being loudly applauded even after time by those who formerly were red buttons. Many Lilly buttons were cast off and hurled away as Hatfield showed how he had been a consistent Republican and still is one. Speaking of selecting a governor he said: "I did not and have not suggested to any man to become a candidate for governor. I have a right to my personal choice the same as any of you men and I shall exercise it the same way. I am for Judge Robinson because of his sterling character, his life long and well tried Republicanism, and because I think he will make the best governor for the greatest number of people of the state I love, West Virginia."

Hatfield stated he was not and could not be a candidate for United States senator, but when his time as governor expired he would "come back home" and again take up the practice of the profession he loved,

that of medicine. He ridiculed the Lilly crowd about his not having a "home" and about his not returning to his home county. Governor Hatfield showed how Lilly and his followers had embarrassed the administration and when there was no money and schools and hospitals were about to have to close, Lilly issued an opinion stating that the state needed no more money.

When he closed the Lilly men were as blue as the Robinson badges and all wore long faces. The closest count of the house showed at least ten Robinson men to each Lilly man. The cheers that greeted the governor's remarks were prolonged and mighty. It sounded the death note to Lillyism in McDowell county. The Lillyites were all frosted and wilted here today. This afternoon a few of the "leaders" of the Lilly-White faction got a lot of jitney busses and some other cars and decorated them with flags and Lilly pictures and rambled up the Elkhorn to make as they said a counter demonstration. The cars were partly empty, and others carried with the usual crowd of candidates and hangers-on around their headquarters. This was such a joke that many Lilly men ridiculed it and called it silly. The result of Hatfield's clear out talk was that many Lilly men are now for the administration out and out, while all the luke warmers are hot for Robinson, and some of the strongest men in the county are out for Robinson.

The matter now looks like a landslide for Robinson and Hite in this county. The latter people are simply hilarious while the Easter flowery are frozen in their beds. The governor is highly pleased and says McDowell can be counted on for a great majority while every Robinson-Hite man feels there is hardly a show for the other fellows. Many of the Lilly men are even now admitting the hopelessness of their cause, but the headquarters of the Lilly-Whites seems flushed with the "wherewith" and they will continue to make a lot of fire works until after the primary. Last night the Robinson-Hite Club of Welch, two miles above Welch, had a fine meeting with a crowded house. Some of the opposition had hired all the jitney busses about Welch to carry the voters away from Superior and Olmsted, to a show at Welch, all expenses paid. Despite the free jitneys and carnival, the Robinson-Hite Club had a great meeting.

At Kimball some four hundred voters met and the governor happened in, passing in a car. He made a fine address, some of the hearers saying it was the best he had ever made. After several others had spoken, including Dr. S. A. Daniel, W. J. Hatfield and J. B. Swope, a straw was taken and every man in the house was a Robinson-Hite man.

People here from other districts say the same set of facts prevail in all the districts of McDowell, except in Big Creek, where Lilly has some ghost of a following.

The day before Easter is cold down here, and a mighty cool time for White Lillys. Endorses Hatfield's Administration. Elkhorn district is the residence of some of the biggest Lilly leaders and the stronghold of the opposition. The convention was called to order by William Sadler, a Robinson man, and was presided over by a hard fighting Robinson-Hite man, and delegates of the same faith were chosen. The convention further passed a resolution endorsing Hatfield's administration and the things he has done and stands for. In this so-called Lilly

stronghold the sentiment was surprisingly for Robinson and Hite.

Northfork District.
The opera house at Northfork was packed with over four hundred Hatfield admirers. A strong Robinson-Hite advocate presided over the meeting. M. T. Whitico demanded a rising vote on the sentiment and only four men remained seated, these representing the Lilly forces. Robinson's men were chosen as delegates.

Sandy River District.
This district convention adopted strong resolutions endorsing the present administration and its record, also Robinson and Hite, and chose delegates a majority of whom are ardent Robinson men.

At an enthusiastic Republican convention held in Atkins district presided over by J. M. Tuley, selecting five delegates to the Wheeling convention and five to the congressional convention, all were Robinson-Hite men with the exception of one.

The voters who made up the convention were complete in their sentiment for Robinson and Hite and their support of the present state administration.

Of the delegates named to go to Wheeling to the state convention, twenty or more are Robinson-Hite men, and the balance would have easily been such, but for voluntary concessions made by the towering majority just for a matter of courtesy and to promote harmony.

GERMANY

(Continued from page 1, first section.)

with calmness and determination what President Wilson has to say." The Zeitung Amittag says that Germany has to acknowledge to its regret that the spirit of a large part of the leading American politicians for a long time has not been neutral—"with regret," adds the newspaper, "because every one of us has the wish to avoid an unnecessary conflict by giving in to the most extreme limit and because we believe a clash with America can be avoided unless the intention exists over there which will only bring it about."

SAFETY OF AMERICANS IN GERMANY FEARED

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WASHINGTON, April 22.—The United States government has made tentative plans to cope with every conceivable situation which would result from the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. For reasons they indicated were obvious, officials tonight deemed it unwise to discuss the details.

There is reason for belling, however, that some of the plans have to do with the safety of American citizens in the German empire and that others have to do with a supervision of German interests in the countries at war with Germany.

Numerous Despatches.
Numerous despatches on these subjects are understood to have been sent to diplomatic representatives abroad, particularly to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. The despatches are regarded as being highly confidential and for that reason information concerning them is unavailable here.

Among despatches received from Ambassador Gerard within the last two days was one describing the manner in which the American note declaring the purpose of the United States to break relations unless Germany modify her submarine methods, was received by German officials. While this, too, was held as confidential, it is understood the ambassador reported Berlin officials as being greatly surprised at the demands of the Washington government. Mr. Gerard is said to have gathered at least an impression that the foreign offices had no idea that the communication would be as drastic and final as it was.

Pessimistic over Outcome.
The general feeling here tonight apparently was not at all optimistic regarding the outcome. In the absence of further information from Ambassador Gerard the day's press despatches were read closely. Indications in them that there might be delay or request for additional information were regarded by officials as significant. It is well understood, however, that the United States will under no consideration permit delay and discussion unless it is preceded by a declaration from Germany that it has modified its submarine warfare as to bring it within the scope of international law.

Despatches of an important nature hourly are expected from Ambassador Gerard. It is expected that before Monday, or certainly soon thereafter, the ambassador will be in a position to forecast with some degree of accuracy what will be the view of the German government.

Tense Expectancy.
In the meantime the situation in Washington means one of tense expectancy. Officials are confident that before this time next week the issue will have been settled; that the United States will feel certain the safety of innocent non-combatants on the high seas is assured, or steps for a diplomatic break will have been taken.

Among the foreign diplomats here the effect of a break between the United States and Germany is a topic of wide interest. The consensus of opinion seems to be that diplomatic relations between the United States and the allies of Germany need not necessarily be affected. In regard to Austria, however, much is considered to depend upon the answer made by the Vienna government to the American inquiry regarding the attack upon the Russian bark Imperator, carrying two American citizens, one of whom was injured by shrapnel fire. Ambassador Penfield was directed to make the inquiry early this week. No reply had been received today and he may soon be instructed to renew the inquiry.

To Go After Austria.
It is considered quite probable that Austria will be called to account should it develop that its submarines too have not been acting with a proper regard for the rights of non-combatants, the United States being determined that illegal submarine warfare, wherever and by whoever conducted must cease.

An appointment was arranged today for Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, to see President Wilson Monday night to discuss some features of the foreign situation, but late today sent word to the White House that

he had had an engagement with the Chinese minister that night. He asked that the conference be arranged for another date, and he probably will see the president later in the week.

SELF DEFENSE RIGHT IS NOT TO BE GIVEN UP

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BERLIN, April 22, via London, 5 p. m.—The Lokal Anzeiger endeavors to take a fairly optimistic view of the situation, basing this on what it terms the almost invariably misleading character of the English news despatches. It declares, however, that as England is endeavoring to starve this country Germany cannot give up the right of self defense.

Other Berlin newspapers have published only a few lines of non-committal comment. Of the prominent out-of-town papers only the Cologne Gazette refers editorially to the situation. It says:

"An understanding between Germany and America concerning the use of submarines has not yet been reached." The Gazette repeats the frequently heard attacks on American neutrality in connection with the delivery of munitions and the alleged complicity of the United States toward British arbitrariness and concludes: "American neutrality, carried out in this manner is not of such a kind that Germany can sacrifice the most effective means of naval warfare to it."

Vossische Zeitung says: "President Wilson regards the submarine operations as a grave sin against humanity and international law, but has done nothing to grapple with the evil by the roots. Although Germany explained to him that the submarine warfare against commercial vessels would cease just so soon as England desisted from the plan of starving the non-combatant population of Germany and although it is evident that this plan is a thousandfold more inhumane than the sinking of any number of commercial vessels, President Wilson has not thought it well or of use to demand of England the abandonment of the starvation plan."

The Vossische Zeitung further says that a breach of diplomatic relations would be a very grave occurrence, the results of which must be weighed most conscientiously.

Forecasting the German answer, the paper says: "The German people are warranted in hoping that it will be on the level of their dignity, but also in hoping that the American people, in whose hands the ultimate decision rests, will examine the German answer with that sense of justice which hitherto has constituted the crown of glory of the great free ocean."

Theodore Wolff, editor of the Tageblatt, furnishes the most noteworthy comment on the American note. In an article written apparently in a calm and friendly spirit reviews the facts and promises in the case and closes:

"The vast majority of the German nation wishes no war with America. Light minded politicians and writers who indulge in strong war poses may underestimate such an increase in the enemies of the great nation. However, we will bear the worst, if the worst cannot be prevented."

"It is desired that the leaders themselves find a proper course. The imperial chancellor is now at grand headquarters. Not since the beginning of the war has a graver question called together the guardians of the empire."

"The Germans could have no wish to torpedo unarmed ships and destroy non-militant life, such a procedure fulfilling no military purpose. The German government has not taken the standpoint that the torpedoing of unarmed merchantmen is permissible, since it concedes the inviolability of unarmed ships. It did not refer to the fact that the Sussex was in

the war zone; it only considers the guilt of the German submarine as not proved and the case as doubtful at least. It formed the only verdict which it could form upon the evidence."

The Boersen Zeitung says: "The German answer will inaugurate a new phase in the world war which may have an important bearing on the issue. Therein lies the significance of the American note." The paper evidently is uncertain as to what answer should be given and advises the public to leave the decision with the government.

"Whether the government can decide to renounce its most effective weapon against its arch enemy, England," it says, "depends upon circumstances which an outsider cannot appreciate, there is no occasion for blind aggressiveness or downheartedness."

MAY RECALL

(Continued from page 1, first section.)

and from General Pershing. None of these indicated

Fresh Activity
by the American forces, but a preparation for attack was indicated and General Scott gained at first hand an idea of the defensive attitude the punitive expedition has assumed.

As to the conclusions had reached and the nature of the report he would make, he was non-committal. He was asked if it had been decided to withdraw the troops and replied: "We have not reached a conclusion." He nodded his head toward General Funston when he said "we." It was regarded as possible that General Funston would occur in a report stating that the

Capture of Villa
with the present organization operating along the same lines was improbable. He and almost all other army officers have realized for many days that if Villa is to be captured, more troops must be sent into Mexico and the campaign must be conducted on much broader lines than heretofore.

In view of the formal protest by Carranza and the evident antagonism encountered in the north, it also has become evident that such activity probably would meet with formal armed opposition by the defection of government troops. In these conclusions army men here take it for granted the chief of staff will concur, thus making it necessary for the administration to decide at an early date the nature of future operations in Mexico.

There is available for General Scott's consideration much information relative to the movements of Mexican troops in northern Mexico and reports, official and unofficial, of activities of men and groups of men who are credited with plans for

Fomenting Fresh Revolutions
against the defacto government. At departmental headquarters there also was information that indicated a plan by certain Mexicans to resume the raids on the border west of Brownsville. Implied in this plan, it was said, were some of the men who participated in them last summer.

The routine of General Pershing's operations continued today and more of the 2,500 troops ordered to Columbus by General Funston arrived at the frontier base. No additional troops had been ordered into this department to take their places on the border patrol, but such forces, it was learned today, had been requested by General Funston.

BIG MASON DEAD.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ST. LOUIS, April 22.—A. C. Stewart, 67 years of age, sovereign grand inspector general of the Scottish Rite in Missouri and grand treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge, died here tonight. Mr. Stewart was stricken with nephritis yesterday.

ANY SUIT in EVNITZ'S STOCK TOMORROW \$6.45 THE LAST DAY EVNITZ'S PLACE OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE IS URGED BY LEWIS

As a Means by Which United
States Can Avoid Conflict
with Old Country.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—A defensive alliance of all countries of the western hemisphere was proposed by Senator Lewis, of Illinois, speaking tonight before the Atlanta Bar Association, as the only means by which the United States could avoid early conflict with countries of Europe and Asia. "Such an alliance must carry with it a new doctrine of international law," said the senator, "ordaining that any country violating the fundamental

rights of the republican form of government would be punished by the combined resentment of the whole western hemisphere."

In a statement issued tonight Senator Lewis predicted that another political party founded on "peace, prohibition and prosperity" would be formed immediately after the Republican and Democratic conventions. Neither of the old parties, he said, could afford to "take any sort of action in international affairs which would show Europe that the country is not backing the administration's policy."

He expressed confidence that the majority of the voters would approve the present foreign policy.

FORD NOW WILLING TO MAKE THE RACE

For Presidency of United States
but Wants to Buy Motive
Power Fluid First.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NEW YORK, April 22.—Henry Ford announced here today that if Louis Enright's discovery of a fluid for motive power fuel measured up to the inventor's claims, he would buy the formula outright. He conferred with Enright yesterday at Farmington, Long Island, but said no test was made of the mixture of green powder and water, which, Enright contends, may be used as a substitute for gasoline. Mr. Ford added, however, that after talking with Enright, he was satisfied Enright "knew what he was about."

Mr. Ford also announced that he would accept a nomination for the presidency, "if the people wanted him."

"One thing I am absolutely sure of in this respect," declared Mr. Ford, "is that I shall not finance any third party—not with one cent. Should it be made evident that I am wanted, that is a different matter."

Mr. Ford expressed the opinion that the office should seek the man, rather than that the man should seek the office.

"I am not a candidate for the presidential nomination," he added. "I cannot regard myself in such a light. I regard it as a joke only. It is a very serious question as to whom the joke is on."

Referring to the recent primary elections in the middle West at which he was endorsed by Republicans as their preference for the presidential nomination, Mr. Ford said the result was "significant of what the people in that section of the country—the people who raise the stuff that feeds the country—think of militarism."

FORD WINS AT HOME OVER SENATOR SMITH

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LANSHING, Mich., April 22.—Henry Ford, of Detroit, was the choice of 5,186 more Michigan voters for the Republican preferential nomination for president and not United States Senator William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, at the recent state wide primaries. Official primary figures were made public here tonight by the state canvassing board.

The total Republican vote for president was: Ford 83,058; Smith 77,572; William G. Simpson, Detroit, 11,505; Theodore Roosevelt, 1,074; Justice Charles E. Hughes 303. President Wilson, who was not officially opposed for the Democratic nomination, received 8,972 votes. William Jennings Bryan led a scattering field of candidates whose names were written on the ballot. He was given 124 votes.